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Korea-China Friendship Lifted to New, Higher Plane

China Visit of DPRK Party-Gov't Delegation Led by President KIM IL SUNG

President Kim Il Sung met Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and had a talk with him. (Hsinhua Peking—CNS)

Talks between the Party and government delegation of the DPRK led by President Kim Il Sung and the Party and government delegation of the PRC were held. (KCNA Radiophoto)

PEKING, The Press Corps Accompanying the Delegation (KCNA)—Talks between the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China were resumed on the morning of April 20.

Present at the talks was the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Also present there were the members of the Party and government delegation of our country—Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK; Comrade Chon Mun Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK and Colonel General of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Ho Dam, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister of the DPRK; Comrade Kye Ung Tae, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Minister of Foreign Trade of the DPRK; Comrade Chong Song Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Minister of External Economic Affairs of the DPRK; Comrade O Guk Ryol, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Commander of the Air Force of the Korean People's Army; and Comrade Hyon Jun Guk, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the People's Republic of China.

Present on the opposite side were Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Comrade Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC; Comrade Chen Hsi-lien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and vice-Premier of the State Council of the PRC; Comrade Chi Teng-kuei, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and vice-Premier of the State Council of the PRC; Comrade Keng Piao, Member, and Head of the International Liaison Department, of the Central Committee of the CPC; Comrade Chiao Kuan-hua, Member of the Central Committee of the CPC and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the PRC; Comrade Li Chiang, Member of the Central Committee of the CPC and Minister of Foreign Trade of the PRC; Comrade Fang Yi, Member of the Central Committee of the CPC and Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries of the PRC; Comrade Yang Cheng-wu, deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Comrade Li Yun-chuan, PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere and a complete unanimity of views was reached on all the questions discussed.

China-Korea Friendship Hunghsing Commune

Comrade Kim Il Sung on the afternoon of April 20 visited the China-Korea Friendship Hunghsing People's Commune in Talsing county 28 km away from Peking.

The great leader was accompanied to the People's Commune by Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, Pak Sung Chul, Chon Mun Sop, Ho Dam and Hyon Jun Guk, members of the Party and government delegation of our country.

Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, vice-Chairman of the CC of the CPC; Comrade Shao Feng, vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry of the State Council; and Comrade Li Yun-chuan, Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK, were in his company.

The great leader, in company with Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, exchanged greetings with Lu Chun-lin, Secretary of the Commune Party Committee and Chairman of the Commune Revolutionary Committee, and other leading members of the Party Committee and the Revolutionary Committee of the Commune and headed for the reception room.

The Secretary of the People's Commune Party Committee, in the name of the Party Committee and all the members of the People's Commune, warmly welcomed the great leader and paid high regards to him. Recalling that the bonds of the People's Commune with Korean co-operative farmers had become closer day by day since it was named China-Korea Friendship Hunghsing People's Commune in 1960, he stressed that this was patent proof of the deep friendship and fraternity between the Chinese and Korean peoples.

Concluding his words, he presented to Comrade Kim Il Sung seed rice, maize and wheat nursed by the People's Commune as gifts of friendship.

Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed thanks to the People's Commune for its warm welcome accorded the Party and government delegation of our country and said that he was deeply pleased at the success of the People's Commune as at our own success and warmly congratulated it.

Comrade Kim Il Sung presented the People's Commune with a silk banner and gift in the name of the Party and government delegation of our country.

Embroidered on the silk banner were the words "Long Live the Everlasting Militant Friendship and Solidarity between the Korean and Chinese Peoples!"

Then Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with the members of the Party and government delegation of our country, planted in person for remembrance a pine tree which would be ever green all the year round, symbolic of the Korea-China friendship that will be eternal and went round fields, the dairy farm and farm machine repair plant of the commune.

Peking Vinylon Fibre Mill

Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Peking Vinylon Fibre Mill on the morning of April 21.

Attending the great leader, Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, O Jin U, Pak Sung Chul, Chon Mun Sop, Kye Ung Tae, Chong Song Nam and Hyon Jun Guk visited the mill.

Accompanying them were Comrade Wu Teh, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPC and vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC of the PRC and Comrade Hsieh Hsin-ho, vice-Minister of Light Industry of the State Council.

This mill has forged close ties of friendship and cooperation with the February 8 Vinalon Allied Complex of our country.

The Party Secretary and Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the mill told the great leader in detail about the successes made in the production and close relations of friendship and cooperation between the Peking Vinylon Fibre Mill and the February 8 Vinalon Allied Complex of Korea.

Gifts carrying the reverence of the entire employees of the mill were courteously presented to the great leader.

Meets Samdech Sihanouk

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, paid a courtesy call on April 21 on Comrade Kim Il Sung staying in the People's Republic of China.

Present on the occasion were Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; Duong Sam Ol and Thiounn Mumm, Members of the Political Bureau of the CC of the NUFK; Huot Sambath, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the NUFK and Cambodian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Thiounn Prasith, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the NUFK; Van Piny, vice-Foreign Minister; Ang Kim Khoan, Cambodian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK; and Samdech Norodom Chakrapong, Chief of Protocol to the Head of State.

Present there were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Comrade O Jin U, Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Comrade Chon Mun Sop and Comrade Ho Dam.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The great leader warmly congratulated the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces upon completely liberating Phnom Penh and winning a great victory in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation under the correct guidance of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk once again expressed deep thanks to respected and beloved His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung for rendering active support and encouragement with might and main to the Cambodian people in the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Meets Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping

Comrade Kim Il Sung on the afternoon of April 21 met Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-Chairman of the CC of the CPC, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Party and vice-Premier of the State Council of the PRC, and had a talk with him.

The talk proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Visits Nanking City

Comrade Kim Il Sung left Peking on the morning of April 22 by special plane for a local tour, leading the Party and government delegation of the DPRK, and arrived in Nanking that day.

The Party and government delegation of our country was accompanied by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-Chairman of the CC of the CPC, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and vice-Premier of the State Council of the PRC; Comrade Chiao Kuan-hua, Member of the CC of the CPC and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the PRC; Comrade Shen Chien, deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the CC of the CPC; and Comrade Li Yun-chuan, RPC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

Comrade Kim Il Sung looked around the beautiful Lake Hsianwuhu and the tomb of Chung-shan in Nanking on the afternoon of April 22.

Together with the great leader members of the Party and government delegation of our country looked around the scenic spots.

The great leader was greeted at the "Friendship Pavilion" at the Lake Hsianwuhu by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, Comrade Chiao Kuan-hua, Comrade Shen Chien and Comrade Li Yun-chuan who accompanied him.

After looking around the Liang Chou Islet and the Leng Chou Islet on the Lake Hsianwuhu where working people of Nanking were having a pleasant rest, the great leader visited the tomb of Sun Chung-shan, the pioneer of the Chinese revolution.

Banquet

The Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the CPC and the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee arranged a grand banquet on the evening of April 22 in honor of the Party and government delegation of our country led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was invited to the banquet.

Also invited there were members of the Party and government delegation of our country and its suites.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung entered the banquet hall, conducted by Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and Comrade Peng Chung, the attendants of the banquet warmly welcomed him with prolonged, thunderous applause.

Comrade Peng Chung made a welcome speech at the banquet.

Comrade Kim Dong Gyu spoke next.

Visits

Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Nanking Yangtze River Bridge on the morning of April 23.

Together with the great leader members of the Party and government delegation of our country saw the bridge.

Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Nanking Radio Factory in the city on the afternoon of April 23.

The chairman of the Factory Revolutionary Committee paid high considerations to the great leader for his visit to the factory and presented goods made by the workers of the factory as gift.

The great leader left a gift at the factory as a keepsake of his visit to the factory.

Art Performance

The Nanking City Committee of the CPC and the Nanking City Revolutionary Committee arranged an art performance of little Red soldiers in Nanking on the evening of April 23 at the Great Hall of the People in Nanking in honour of the Party and government delegation of our country led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The curtain was raised with the prelude "Warm Welcome." Put on the stage were many numbers including the choruses "Song of General Kim Il Sung," "The East Is Red" and "We Grow in the Bosom of Chairman Mao."

The children excellently sang in Korean and played the song "When Mother Smiles Brightly" of the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood" from the immortal classic masterpiece "Sea of Blood" and theme songs of the Korean feature film "The Flower Girl," an immortal classic masterpiece, expressing their warm friendship toward the Korean children and people.

At the end of the performance the entire performers appeared on the stage and sent up the cheers of "Long live President Kim Il Sung!" "Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung!" and "Long live the China-Korea friendship!" The entire audience rose to their feet and responded to it with a stormy applause. The whole hall was pervaded with the warm feelings of Korea-China friendship.

Amid rousing cheers shaking the hall, Comrade Kim Il Sung, in company with Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping and Comrade Peng Chung, mounted the stage and conveyed a basket of flowers to the little performers and shook hands with them one by one, congratulating them upon their successful performance, and posed for a photograph with the little Red soldiers who gave the performance.

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Angola NUTI Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung; General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on Apr. 7 the visiting delegation of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Samuel Chiwale, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and Commander-in-Chief of the Angolan Liberation Armed Forces; deputy head Carlos Kandanda; and members of the delegation—Jan-Paul Mouzinho Vicente Wiemba, Eunice Sapassa, Cezar Kalienge and Jose Quintas.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam and personages concerned Kim Ik Hyon, Kim Yong Sun and Li Su Wol were also on hand.

Lao NCPC Delegation

Comrade Kim Il Sung on Apr. 12 granted an audience to the delegation of the National Coalition Political Council of Laos on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation with Tiao Sisoumang Sisaleumsak, vice-President of the National Coalition Political Council of Laos, as its head and with Sanane Southichak, Member of the National Coalition Political Council of Laos and representative of the National Coalition Political Council of Laos in Vientiane, as its deputy head.

On hand there were vice-Premier Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam and Chairman of the Education Committee Kim Sok Gi.

Dahomeyan UN Representative

Comrade Kim Il Sung on Apr. 12 granted an audience to Tiamiou Adjibade, permanent representative of the Republic of Dahomey to the United Nations, and his wife on a visit to our country.

Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, was present on the occasion.

Panama-Korea Assn. General Secretary

Comrade Kim Il Sung on Apr. 12 granted an audience to Mario Augusto Rodriguez, General Secretary of the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, and his party on a visit to our country.

Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was on hand.

Costa Rica-Korea Assn. Del.

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on Apr. 13 the delegation of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture on visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Jose Fjancisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, Chairman of the Costa Rica Socialist Party, Chairman of the Costa Rica Journalists Union and Chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture.

Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was also present there.

Indian Weekly "Blitz" Editor-in-Chief

Comrade Kim Il Sung granted an audience on Apr. 16 to R.K. Karanjia, Editor-in-Chief of the Indian weekly "Blitz" on a visit to our country.

Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was on hand.

On the occasion the guest said that His Excellency President Kim Il Sung solves all problems not only for Korea but for the third world, and offered warm congratulations to the respected and beloved leader on his 63rd birthday.

Japanese Scholars Group

Comrade Kim Il Sung granted an audience on Apr. 16 to Japanese scholar Kuriki Yasunobu and his party staying in our country.

Kim Gwan Sop, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was on hand.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visits of the delegations to our country and had a conversation with them respectively in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

(KCNA)

DPRK Sets Up Diplomatic Ties With Portugal, Fiji

According to KCNA reports, recently the DPRK established diplomatic relations with the Republic of Portugal and Fiji, bringing to 80 the number of the countries which established diplomatic relations with the DPRK.

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of diplomatic missions between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Portugal was signed in Moscow on April 15.

The joint communique said:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of Portugal agreed upon the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level between the two countries in the hope of normalising and further strengthening the relations between the two countries and peoples.

Earlier, a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Fiji was signed in Canberra, the capital of Australia, on April 14.

The joint communique said:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of Fiji agreed upon the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level out of the common desire to develop the relations of friendship between the two countries.

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The last-day sitting of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly held on Apr. 10 adopted, with the approval of all the deputies present, a decision on the second item on the agenda "On the Summing Up of the Fulfilment of the Law on the Universal Compulsory Eleven-Year Education." Follows the full text of the decision adopted:

Decision of Supreme People's Assembly of DPRK

On Summing Up of Fulfilment of Law on Universal Compulsory 11-Year Education

Educational work is a glorious revolutionary work of training the rising generation as dependable successors to the revolution and rearing people as most powerful, dignified social beings.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic put forward the *Juche*-based policy of education and have steadily developed popular education in accordance with this policy at every stage of revolutionary development and definitely kept the educational work ahead of all other work under whatever difficult conditions of the country.

The Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held on Apr. 9, 1973 adopted a law on enforcing during the Six-Year Plan the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and the compulsory one-year pre-school education to further perfect the system of popular education and elevate the level of compulsory education still higher in conformity with the new requirements of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, developing in depth.

The adoption of the law on enforcing the universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education and the compulsory one-year pre-school education was a historic event of great significance in the development of our country's popular education and in the struggle of our people to achieve the complete victory of socialism.

A shining success was achieved in the development of popular education through the vigorous struggle to execute the law on enforcing the universal compulsory eleven-year education which was adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly.

Thanks to the struggle of the Government of the Republic and our people to introduce the new compulsory education, six-year old children receiving the compulsory ten-year senior middle school education accounted for 20 per cent of the school-age children in 1972, 60 per cent in 1973 and 91 per cent 1974, and 100 per cent of the five-year old children throughout the country came to receive compulsory one-year pre-school education in 1974.

Thus, the universal compulsory eleven-year education will be introduced on a full-scale throughout the country on September 1 this year and the law of the Supreme People's Assembly on enforcing the universal compulsory eleven-year education during the Six-Year Plan will be successfully fulfilled one year ahead of the schedule.

With introduction of the universal compulsory eleven-year education, our popular education has developed onto a new, higher stage and the number of students markedly increased.

More than 5.6 million students or one third of the population have come to receive the universal compulsory eleven-year education. When this number of students is put together with the number of all the nursery and kindergarten children, those who study and grow up at state expense account for half of the nation's population.

Nearly one million students study at higher specialized schools and universities and colleges, which have already trained 800,000 technicians and specialists and sent them out to society.

Our country has thus turned into "the land of learning" and "the land of education" in the true sense of the word.

This is a striking demonstration of the incomparable superiority of the socialist system in our country and a great fruition of the popular and revolutionary policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, the steadfast principle of whose activities is to attach main emphasis to men in all matters and make everything serve for men.

In the course of the struggle for putting into effect the universal compulsory eleven-year education a large number of teachers were trained and their ranks firmly built.

Definite priority has been given to the work of training teachers, with the result that 60,000 new teachers were trained between 1972 and 1974. Thus, the number of teachers reached more than 200,000 and there is one teacher for every 25 students.

The ranks of teachers have stoutly grown to be ranks of loyalty infinitely faithful to the Party and the revolution, a big contingent of communist revolutionaries of *Juche* type.

The construction of schools to successfully put into force the universal compulsory eleven-year education has been extensively carried out and their material foundations have been consolidated.

Thanks to the measure of the Government of the Republic to vigorously undertake the construction of schools and the assistance of the whole society, more than 30,000 new classrooms and a large number of kindergartens were built in the last three years.

Today there are in our country 4,700 primary schools, 4,100 senior middle schools, more than 600 higher specialized schools and more than 150 universities and colleges; our country is covered with a dense network of schools.

The experiment and practice facilities of schools have been built up in a more modern way and the capacity of printing school textbooks has markedly increased.

With the enforcement of the universal compulsory eleven-year education all members of our rising generation have come to receive perfect secondary education free of charge for 11 years from their kindergarten days to the working age under the most advanced and superior educational system and are growing up to be dependable reserves of revolution equipped with the firm frame of the revolutionary world outlook.

As a result, the centuries-old desire of our people to give ample education to their children has been realised on the highest plane and it has become possible to promote the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and fulfil more successfully the historic cause of dyeing the whole society with the *Juche* idea.

The actual life proves that the adoption of the law on the enforcement of the universal compulsory eleven-year education at the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly was very timely and a just measure.

The great victory won in the course of the fulfilment of the law on the enforcement of the universal compulsory eleven-year education is a brilliant result of the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and a proud fruit borne of the devoted struggle of the entire people infinitely faithful to the Party.

Noting with satisfaction this great victory and brilliant success, the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decides as follows:

Firstly, to introduce the universal compulsory eleven-year education on a full-scale throughout the country as from September 1, 1975, one year earlier than the time set in the law on the universal compulsory eleven-year education adopted at the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly.

Secondly, to consolidate and develop the success of the universal compulsory eleven-year education and give full play to its superiority.

1) The principle of socialist pedagogy shall be strictly observed in all courses of education and training.

(1) A definite precedence shall be given to the ideological revolution at schools to firmly equip the students with the frame of the revolutionary world outlook during the term of compulsory education.

The monolithic ideological system of the Party shall be thoroughly established in education and training to firmly prepare all members of the rising generation as communist revolutionaries of *Juche* type boundlessly faithful to the Party and revolution.

The communist education with class education as its main content and the education in socialist patriotism shall be strengthened to bring up all students into true masters of our revolution who bitterly hate the class enemy, ardently love the socialist system and are possessed of the communist attitude toward labour, noble spirit of collectivism and the attitude of a master toward the economic life of the country.

The organizational life shall be strengthened among the students to get them accustomed to the organizational life from their early age and steel them in a revolutionary way.

(2) The level of education of all subjects including mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and other subjects of basic natural science shall be decisively elevated in conformity with the demand of the new compulsory education to bring the students up into able builders of socialism and communism who have acquired perfect secondary general knowledge and more than one technical skill during the term of compulsory education.

(3) All members of the rising generation shall be led to acquire more than one sports technique and play more than one musical instrument during the term of compulsory education so they may grow up to be new type of all-roundedly developed communist men equipped with strong body and high cultural attainments.

2) The political and practical qualifications of all teachers shall be further improved in the near future to decisively elevate the level of the universal compulsory eleven-year education.

3) The whole-state and whole-society assistance shall be strengthened to improve and consolidate the material foundations of schools and provide better conditions for education and training in keeping with the high level of the universal compulsory eleven-year education.

Thirdly, to authorize the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to take concrete measures for implementing the decision.

KIM IL SUNG
President of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, April 10, 1975

President KIM IL SUNG Is Salvation Star for Liberation of Korean People (2)

(Continued from No. 735)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung hewed the bloody path of the Korean revolution, devoting his all since he stood in the van of the revolution in his early years, carrying the desire of the people.

The leader keenly felt the sorrow of a ruined nation from his early years and led the van in the Korean revolution at his young age, cherishing in his heart the ardent desire of the compatriots.

Young as he was, the leader had intelligence far surpassing the whole summation of the development of human thought and the experiences in struggle.

The leader, on the summit of the ideology the 20th century had reached, foresaw the requirement of the time and the future road of the century with clairvoyance, read the ardent desire of the 20 million Korean people and kindled a torch on the highest peak of the development of human thought. He founded the immortal *Juche* idea.

The leader propounded the essence of the *Juche* philosophy that man is the master of all things and he decides everything, and declared to the age and century:

"Man is the most precious treasure in the world and he is also the most powerful."

Advancing the great truth that the master of the revolution and construction is the masses of the working people, the leader has taught:

"It is the masses of the working people who conquer nature and create material wealth and it is also the masses of the working people who destroy the old society and build a new society. There is no more powerful and sagacious being than the masses of the working people in the world."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theorist and hero of the century, illumines the road ahead of mankind and opens wide the highway before Korea, standing on the high eminence of the 20th century with the torch of the idea that the revolutionary struggle is a struggle for the masses of the working people to free themselves from all manner of subjugation and lead an independent and creative life as the true master of nature and society and a struggle for the masses of the working people to shape their destiny by themselves, the idea that all the liberation struggles and the struggles for class emancipation and national liberation human history has seen are struggles for defending the independence of the masses of the working people, the great *Juche* idea that the masses of the working people are the master of their destiny and they have the capacity to shape their own destiny. He is the genius peerless in the thousands of years of human history and pride for the Korean nation.

Through the course of a most difficult and complex revolutionary struggle in history, he accomplished world historic ideological and theoretical feats by giving answers to all the theoretical and practical questions such as the national-liberation revolution, anti-feudal, democratic revolution, socialist revolution and socialist construction urgently raised by mankind and the time.

Holding high the torch of the *Juche* idea in his youthful, strong hand, the leader hewed the bloody road of the Korean revolution, dividing the thorny bushes with the theories and methods of *Juche*. And he waged gigantic battles for restoring the fatherland and liberating the people.

If the leader had not led us at our head and if the future had not been lit with the ideas, theories and methods of *Juche*, the Korean people would not have been able to cover the unbeaten path humanity had not trodden or imagined even once, so swiftly, so straightly and so successfully.

The leader, with his great love and wise leadership, has reared large numbers of fighters and united all the people and built up powerful revolutionary forces and thus led the Korean revolution to make a vigorous advance.

The leader indicated the great line of anti-Japanese armed struggle and hewed the revolutionary road through thorny bushes.

The leader had to fight the Japanese imperialist aggressor army, most truculent and most brutal in the world, mainly the Kwantung army.

The leader fought chieftains of the fascist military clique of the Japanese army for 15 long years.

Tojo, one of the three notorious fascist big shots of the world, was the commander of the gendarmerie of the Kwantung army and its chief of staff, who ran riot in the "punitive operations" against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, and Umezu who signed the instrument of surrender on behalf of the Japanese fascist warlords was one of those who directly organized and commanded the "punitive operations."

In a word, the rascals who made up the supreme brain of the Japanese fascist warlords and were the world-renowned big shots in their fascist career and experiences in murderous wars desperately came upon by mobilizing their wisdom and experiences, so-called "Yamatodamashii" and Kwantung army one million strong.

But, the leader defeated the rascals at each step.

The beasts came with the full force of the Kwantung army boasting of the experiences in the war and military knowledge accumulated in the course of waging wars of aggression and murder till their dark hair turned grey, boasting of the brutality, ferocity and mightiness in making the world tremble with murder, arson and plunder. But, they could neither imagine nor match the leader's strategy and tactics. The wretches could not cope with them, however desperate attempt they might make with malice, gnashing their teeth.

But, the road of the armed struggle was not smooth.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army had to wage countless operations for 15 long years entirely with its own strength, without receiving a stand of rifle, one gram of rice and a piece of cloth from anybody.

The leader led the arduous and difficult liberation war crushing the enemy, waging bloody battles against the enemy for a stand of rifle, one gram of rice and a piece of cloth and thus acquiring weapons and supplies in the long years.

We know well that the maximum period for man's endurance of hunger is less than two or three weeks.

But, during the anti-Japanese armed struggle there were numerous occasions on which the guerrillas fought without a gram of grain for a whole month and two or three months sometimes. How can one call this simply a miracle.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army had to fight through rain and wind, snow and frost, damp and heat and snowstorms and cold, always spending days in the open without a shelter for 15 years.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army waged battles over 10 times a day sometimes and scores of times a month and had a record of battles counting thousands, tens of thousands, in the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. This bespeaks that battle was the life itself and a form of existence for the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

The course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle covered by the leader was a thorny path and bloody road of arduous battles hewn through indescribable hardships at the cost of blood.

The leader waged a vigorous struggle to achieve a uniform development of the Korean revolution as a whole centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The leader saved the Korean communist movement from a crisis and stood it on a correct road of development.

Due to the strife among all shades of sectarians for "hegemony" when mixed ideas and evil spirits of nationalism, pseudo-socialism and feudalism swept the ranks, the Korean communist movement was driven into a crisis from its very inception and could not maintain its existence in the end.

Already in his early years, the leader waged an uncompromising struggle against factionalism. At Mingyuehkou meeting in spring 1931, he made a historic speech entitled "Let Us Repudiate the Left Adventurist Line and Follow the Revolutionary Organizational Line," thus brightly illumining the road ahead of the Korean communist movement.

In the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the leader carried through the revolutionary organisational line on rearing the sound communist core elements which remained untouched by the filth of factionalism, building the revolutionary Party organisations, uniting the broad anti-Japanese masses around them and making them into a political force, thus advancing the Korean communist movement onto a higher plane of development.

Thanks to the devoted struggle of the leader, the ranks of our revolution were united more closely, the communist movement of our country at last entered the road of steady development, powerful ranks united with one thought and one purpose taking the immortal *Juche* idea as the only guiding compass built and all the organisational and ideological foundations laid for founding a revolutionary Party of *Juche* type in the future.

The leader was the first in history to advance the theory and line of the people's democratic revolution, looking far ahead to the urgent demand of our century to which the attention of people was directed only after the Second World War and firmly built the internal anti-Japanese revolutionary forces by rousing the whole nation under the horrible suppressive networks of the Japanese imperialist rule.

Early in the 1931's, the leader laid down the line of the people's democratic revolution and conceived the people's democratic regime to establish the people's revolutionary government, its prototype, in the guerrilla bases and in 1936 worked out and widely announced to the world the historic "Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland," a perfectly logical, grand political programme of the Korean revolution.

The leader forced his way through a steep and rugged road to organize and mobilize the whole country and nation to the front for the restoration of the fatherland, holding aloft the torch of the restoration of the fatherland brightly illumining the road of the people's democratic revolution.

Really rugged was this path which was blocked by the stupidly huge machinery of Korean governor-general rule of the Japanese imperialists.

The Korean government-general of the Japanese imperialists had in towns and counties and even in *myon* and *ri* over 3,000 police bodies which boasted to the world of their cruelty, brutality and thoroughness for their primitive barbarity and modern technical means and organisation, and permanently kept two division strong armed forces stationed there and built scores of prisons and set up the gendarmerie to suppress the people.

It was never an easy job to revolutionize and organize people under such unheard-of tyranny.

But, the leader broke through the horrible suppressive networks of the Japanese imperialists and roused the whole nation and organized it to the anti-Japanese sacred war by wisely leading the underground organizational work.

Not only the workers and peasants but also intellectuals and believers including Chondoists and conscientious traders and manufacturers joined the struggle, embraced in the organisations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, true to the leader's call, and the network of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland expanded to every nook and corner of the three thousand *ri* land and to all places of the northeastern region of China where Koreans lived.

The thorny path of revolution covered by the leader to restore our fatherland and liberate our people weathering through all trials and hardships was really a rugged path without parallel in any age and the immortal feats recorded on this road will shine forever down through generations. **(To be continued)**

(Article of Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) (KCNA)

Blood-Cemented Militant Friendship between Korean and Chinese Peoples Will Be Evergreen

—Rodong Sinmun Editorial—

PYONGYANG, Apr. 20 (KCNA)—Today's Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) carries an editorial captioned "Blood-Cemented Militant Friendship between the Korean and Chinese Peoples Will Be Evergreen" in connection with the visit to China of the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Saying that the Party and government delegation of our country led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was accorded a tumultuous welcome overflowing with revolutionary enthusiasm by the citizens of Peking, the editorial goes on:

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, speaking of the current visit of the Party and government delegation of our country to China, said as follows:

"We are convinced that our visit to China will contribute greatly to developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples onto a higher plane in conformity with the trend of the development of the present era, and to accelerating the revolutionary movements in Asia and the rest of the world."

The current visit to China of the Party and government delegation of our country led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great event powerfully demonstrating the indestructible Korea-China friendship which was sealed in blood, had withstood all the trials of history and is further strengthening and developing with each passing day.

The visit of the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the People's Republic of China will mark an epochal occasion in developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Chinese Parties, countries and peoples onto a higher plane in conformity with the trend of the development of the present era.

This visit will also greatly contribute to accelerating the revolutionary movements of the peoples in Asia and the rest of the world and deal a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples is a militant friendship between the class brothers based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, a precious friendship sealed in blood in the joint struggle against imperialism and an invincible friendship which will be evergreen, overcoming any trials.

The editorial continues:

The Korean and Chinese communists and peoples fought hand in hand against Japanese imperialism under the banner of resisting Japan; they fought shoulder to shoulder in the same trench sharing life and death, sweets and bitters against the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people.

Today, too, they are rendering active support and encouragement to our people in the struggle for advancing the socialist construction and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Nothing can break the militant friendship and solidarity and mutual cooperation between the Korean and Chinese peoples which were forged in blood amid the flames of the arduous revolutionary struggle and are strengthening and developing with each passing day as they were provided and nursed personally by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung.

The great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung has said:

"The comrades of China and Korea will firmly unite as real brothers and fight to the end through thick and thin to defeat the common enemy."

Today the Korean and Chinese peoples are dynamically striding forward for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, supporting and encouraging each other. The situations of the two countries are very excellent.

The fraternal Chinese people under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by their great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung have reliably defended the gains of the revolution from the encroachment of the enemies within and without and achieved shining successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction through a hard struggle along the policy of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance. They have turned their country, once poor and backward, into a daily prospering and developing, new, socialist China.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the fraternal Chinese people on their successes in the revolution and construction, regarding them as a common victory of the world revolutionary people.

The editorial goes on to say:

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people are vigorously waging a struggle for the socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and the independent reunification of the country and a struggle for the strengthening of solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, maintaining the *Juche*-based, independent principle in the home and foreign policies, and are registering shining successes in these struggles.

The fraternal Chinese people always express firm militant solidarity for our people's struggle for the socialist construction and the reunification of the country. Our people are greatly encouraged by this.

The successful building of socialism in Korea and China and the militant solidarity between the two peoples constitute a powerful factor in strengthening the socialist forces and the anti-imperialist national-liberation forces of the world and precipitating the ruin of the imperialist forces of aggression in Asia.

The editorial points out that the heroic Cambodian people won a great victory by liberating Phnom Penh and the South Vietnamese people are totally frustrating the U.S. imperialists' colonialist policy.

The editorial says:

The final fall of U.S. imperialism and its stooges in Asia is inevitable.

The Korean people who treasure the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Chinese people will make all efforts to further strengthen them in the future on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Korean and Chinese peoples will march together for ever in the common cause of opposing imperialism and building socialism and communism.

The current visit of the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led in person by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the People's Republic of China will mark a new, immortal milestone in the development of the relations of friendship between Korea and China.

"3,000-Ri Korea Must Be United"

—Hsinhua News Agency Article—

The Hsinhua News Agency on Apr. 18 published an article headlined "3,000-Ri Korea Must Be United," according to the report.

The article said:

Under the leadership of the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea the Korean people are resolutely striving for independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. Their struggle continues to develop in a direction favourable to their cause of reunification. The south Korean Pak Jung Hi clique, which obstructs the reunification and relies on outside forces, is becoming more and more isolated.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea long ago made public their reasonable stand and put forward a series of proposals to relieve the nation of the scourge of division and realize reunification. In July 1972, President Kim Il Sung set out the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

President Kim Il Sung has pointed out:

"Eliminating the interference of outside forces and achieving the independent reunification of the divided country is the most important revolutionary task facing our people today."

The key of the Korean issue is that the question of reunification must be settled by the Korean people themselves.

At present, the situation of the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification is excellent. The south Korean people's struggle against fascist rule and for democratic rights and reunification of the country is spreading like a storm. Youth, journalists, religious believers, political figures and other patriots in south Korea, are taking part in the struggle, forming a broad united front against the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The Korean people's struggle has won solidarity and support from the world people, especially the third world countries and peoples. The governments and peoples of many countries firmly support the just stand of the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the fatherland, hold that the U.S. aggression troops must withdraw from south Korea and oppose the "two Koreas" scheme concocted by the U.S. and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The three-thousand *ri* land of Korea is indivisible. The Korean people's strong desire for reunification of their fatherland is unshakable. At present, the situation in the Korean Peninsula and the international situation is favourable to the Korean people's struggle. The entire Korean people, with the energetic support and solidarity of the world people, especially of the third world countries, are persisting in their struggle and will surely reunify their fatherland in the not too distant future.

President's 63rd Birthday Feted Here

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) arranged a grand banquet at the Hotel Okura in Tokyo on the evening of April 15 in honour of the 63rd birthday (Apr. 15) of Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the greatest jubilee of our nation and auspicious day of the world progressive people.

The banquet was attended by Chairman Han Duk Su, the vice-Chairmen and department directors, responsible workers of organizations and enterprises under Chongryun's wing and patriotic traders and industrialists in Kanto area.

The banquet was also attended by Narita Tomomi, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, its cadres, Dietmen from various political parties, Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, members of democratic public organisations, university professors, men of literature and art, responsible men of newspapers, news agencies, journals and T.V. broadcasting stations and guests from 36 foreign countries in Japan, over 1,200 in all.

Chairman Han Duk Su spoke at the banquet.

Many noted Japanese personages and foreign diplomats congratulated the 63rd birthday of President Kim Il Sung at the banquet held in Tokyo on April 15.

Before the banquet, a central rally commemorating the 63rd birthday of President Kim Il Sung was held in the Korean Cultural Center in Tokyo, in the atmosphere of ardent loyalty to the President.

Chairman Han Duk Su, vice-Chairmen Li Kye Baek and Pak Jae Ro, department directors and responsible workers of Chongryun participated together with the 4,500 compatriots. Chairman Han Duk Su made a speech at the central rally.

Chen Chu, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Japan, paid on the 15th a visit to the central office of Chongryun and offered warm congratulations on the 63rd birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

Your Solidarity with Chongryun Wanted

On Occasion of Its 20th Birthday to Come

Chosen University in Tokyo

All the readers of The People's Korea are cordially invited to join the Korean nationals in Japan, the people in Korea and the world's peace-loving people in extending heartfelt congratulations to Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) on its 20th anniversary of formation which will fall on May 25 to come.

The messages are kindly requested to be addressed to His Excellency Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, 2-14-15, Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Every year, May 25 is marked off as a "day of solidarity with the struggle of Koreans in Japan" by the OSPAAAL (the Organization for Solidarity of Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America), since the struggle of the Koreans in this country is being undertaken in order to defend their democratic, national rights and help reunify their divided fatherland independently and peacefully.

They are resisting the U.S.-Japanese-Pak Jung Hi machinations and serving to promote peace and democracy in the world.

Chongryun is guided in all its activities by the *Juche* ideology of President Kim Il Sung and speaks for the will and interests of the 600,000 nationals in this country of their glorious socialist fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Defence of Democratic, National Rights

Chongryun registered brilliant successes in the past 20 years in its struggle for the defence of the democratic, national rights of Koreans here, upholding President Kim Il Sung's teachings given on various occasions.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Chongryun should protect its organization with credit and win and defend to the last the rights of the compatriots to existence, national education and repatriation and free travel to and from the fatherland and other rights due overseas citizens of a sovereign state."

Korean compatriots in Japan of today are not homeless people in the past but full-fledged overseas citizens of an independent, sovereign state.

Resident Koreans are overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are under the protection of the Socialist Constitution and the Nationality Law of the DPRK.

The rights of overseas citizens are recognized by international law and international norms followed in all the countries. No country can stamp out these norms at will.

The Japanese Government must treat Koreans here like other foreigners and has the duty to ensure them all rights as overseas citizens of an independent state.

Many Korean people came to Japan without any definite destination in mind, merely to earn their living or were forcibly taken here as coolies, "drafted servicemen", etc. during the period of colonial rule by the Japanese imperialists in Korea. Korean nationals in Japan are lucky survivors of the quagmires of death in those days. They were subjected to all sorts of national maltreatment and discriminations.

The Japanese Government has a moral duty to fulfill its responsibility to our compatriots in Japan and should protect them by way of atoning for the crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists to the Korean people in the past. However, it has thoroughly violated the legitimate rights of Koreans here since Japan's defeat in the last world war.

The Japanese Government has been making all-out efforts to destroy Chongryun in conspiracy with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique since the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" was concluded in 1965.

The Japanese reactionaries have recently become more undisguised in suppressing Chongryun organizations and resident Koreans under the wire-pulling of the U.S. imperialists. This is a link in the chain of their attempts to reinvade south Korea and fabricate "two Koreas." The Japanese reactionaries schemed to link Chongryun not only to the "case of Kim Dae Jung's abduction" committed by the "KCIA" but also to the "Pak Jung Hi assassination attempt" plotted by himself so as to destroy Chongryun. They went the length of submitting a bill for the revision of the "Foreigners' Registration Law" to the Diet in order to put into practice the "Shiina Memo" aimed at keeping Chongryun under government control.

The successful defense of the DPRK citizenship is the most significant feat among the results gained by the struggle to champion the democratic, national rights of Koreans here.

Chongryun powerfully fought against the vicious machinations of the Japanese Government to impose puppet "ROK nationality" upon Koreans here and to force them to apply for "permanent residence." As a result, Chongryun achieved a great success in enabling so far a total of over 10,000 Koreans to get rid of their puppet nationality and restore their glorious DPRK citizenship.

Chongryun also succeeded in getting scrapped four times the "Immigration Bill" which was aimed at suppressing Chongryun, and at enabling the Government to interfere illegally in the rights of Korean compatriots including their human rights, and at their massive deportation abroad.

Koreans here waged various forms of struggles against the unheard-of fascist bill in all parts of this country, holding meetings, demonstrations, distributing leaflets and writing protest post cards and letters.

Their struggle has been actively supported by all opposition parties including the Japan Socialist Party and the Japan Communist Party, trade unions, democratic organizations, Japanese personages including about 10,000 scholars, over 2,300 lawyers, more than 2,400 cultural figures, upwards of 7,700 religionists, the General Association of Chinese Residents in Japan, students in Japan from 37 countries, organizations of foreigners living in Japan and a lot of international organizations.

Chongryun has also succeeded in securing free travels of Koreans here to foreign countries and the fatherland through its struggles against the unwarranted discrimination policy of the Japanese Government.

Chongryun won permits to reenter Japan for Chongryun workers and Koreans here after visiting the fatherland, among them a mission of Koreans here to the DPRK to congratulate President Kim Il Sung on his 60th birthday and another mission of Koreans here to their home country to celebrate the 25th founding anniversary of the DPRK. It won, for the first time after the liberation, the right to attend international conferences in foreign countries and return here.

Chongryun won these rights by smashing its discrimination policy of keeping Koreans here in a miserable state of detention after the liberation.

Chongryun has successfully undertaken the repatriation service of Korean nationals which the President started in December, 1959. Over 92,000 Korean compatriots have so far been returned to be embraced in the arms of the fatherland.

At the same time, Chongryun has firmly protected the human rights and the right to life of Koreans here by resolutely fighting the vicious acts of reactionaries here and abroad against Koreans here, such as mass violence to Korean residents, unreasonable arrests, deportation and spying forced on them.

Chongryun scored many successes in the work of defending the rights and interests of Korean businessmen.

Chongryun has opposed unwarranted discrimination against and persecution of Korean businessmen by the Japanese authorities by helping them settle their financing problems, tax problems and the like. In this way, it has actively protected their rights and interests.

Thanks to the benevolent love of President Kim Il Sung, Chongryun has enabled Korean industrialists in Japan to depend on materials from and markets in the homeland and to contribute through their business activities to the prosperity of the fatherland by holding in Pyongyang a fair of Korean industrial enterprises in Japan. Chongryun also made it possible for Korean industrialists in Japan including those under the wing of Mindan ("ROK" Residents Association in Japan) to export one million pairs of shoes and 200,000 jackets for cold to the fatherland.

Today the Korean Credit Associations have 123 head offices and branches in 35 prefectures of this country. They have grown into reliable national financial institutions which have 140,000 depositors and deposits amounting to over 277 billion yen in Japanese currency.

Korean children here are growing up as pillars of the country under the warm care of the leader. (Photo shows the pupils of the Osaka Korean Second Elementary School)

Education Work

The education work for young people is one of the important tasks which affect the future of the country. Therefore, President Kim Il Sung pays deep attention to the educational work for the sons and daughters of Koreans here and extend all possible care, both material and moral, to its development.

The brilliant rays of the great idea of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung on *Juche*-based education and the benefit of the popular educational policy charted by the President have also reached all the Korean youth and children in Japan who were born and grow up in an alien land.

One hundred and sixty-one Korean schools at all levels with well-furnished classrooms, gymnasiums, hostels and other modern facilities and hundreds of afternoon and evening schools are operating in different parts of Japan and an orderly system of democratic national education from kindergarten, primary, middle and high schools to university has been firmly established.

By thoroughly embodying the principle of socialist pedagogy laid down by the respected and beloved leader the Korean youth and children in Japan built up with due respect "rooms for study of the revolutionary history of Marshal Kim Il Sung" in schools where they make a deep study of the revolutionary history of the fatherly leader and study hard the profound principles of the great *Juche* idea of the President and are preparing themselves as soldiers boundlessly faithful to the great leader and dependable workers for the national reunification and construction in the socialist homeland.

The President remitted on 59 occasions since 1957 a large sum of money amounting to over 19,419,990,533 yen as educational aid funds and stipends for the democratic, national education of Korean youth and children.

He made it possible for the soccer team of the Tokyo Korean Senior and Middle School and the music and dancing group of Yokohama Korean Primary School to spend significant days in the socialist fatherland. He also received Korean teachers in spite of the heavy pressure of the state affairs on him, and gave them programmatic teachings.

Chongryun has strived up to this date since its founding to secure a legal status for its education program, smashing the machinations of persecution and oppression by the reactionaries here and abroad, by getting the Japanese authorities to authorize Korean schools as "schools" and Koreans' prefectural educational associations as "educational corporations." As a result, 158 of the 161 Korean schools have obtained legal authorization and all the 28 Korean prefectural educational associations are now legally authorized as educational corporations.

Today Chongryun has, throughout Japan, a well-organized, viable national educational system from primary schools to a university. Sons and daughters of Koreans here study to their hearts' content at their well-equipped Korean schools. Chongryun trains a large number of teachers who are in charge of the democratic, national education of Korean children here in a well-organized educational system.

Korean schools of all levels are run independently under the control of the central and local Korean educational associations in Japan. All the students are supplied free of charge with textbooks, and a half of the students receive scholarships.

Worthy of note in the democratic, national education work is the fact that Chongryun has educated Korean students into able and reliable workers true to President Kim Il Sung under the *Juche*-based education system.

Chongryun gives priority to education in the *Juche* idea, and at the same time strengthens education in socialist patriotism, with the result that a major change has taken place in the life of Korean students. They are training themselves into creditable workers well aware of their responsibility for the future of the nation.

Today, many graduates of Korean schools are devoting themselves to Chongryun's patriotic work for the fatherland and the nation and the reunification of the country, upholding the President's teachings.

Chongryun enlisted all the Korean compatriots in the work to increase the number of students studying at Korean schools. It found out many Korean compatriots and their children living without any sense of national identity among Japanese people and taught them the Korean language in the educational network of the regular schools, night schools and adults' schools so that they might live as full-fledged DPRK citizens with a due honour and pride. This shows how Chongryun is thoroughly carrying out President Kim Il Sung's teaching that it is necessary to find out Koreans living without the sense of Korean national identity.

Today Chongryun reliably educates sons and daughters of Koreans here in spite of difficult conditions in an alien land in a well-organized, viable national educational system from primary schools to a university.

Such an education system is not found in any movements of the overseas citizens of any other countries.

As a matter of fact, Chongryun has won shining achievements in its struggle to defend Koreans' democratic national rights. This will be recorded forever in the history of Chongryun's struggles for the defense of Koreans' rights.

"ROK" Residents Body Formed in Tokyo to Support Revolutionary Party for Reunification

A "Committee of 'ROK' Residents in Japan for Support to the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" was formed Apr. 18 in Tokyo.

The committee was created by south Korean residents in Japan, who are opposed to the Pak Jung Hi clique, with the aid of the "committee of 'ROK' residents in Japan for the democratic national reunification" and the "committee of 'ROK' residents in Japan to rescue political prisoners in south Korea."

The committee will organize mass support for the legalization of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification which was founded on Mar. 15, 1964 in south Korea and for its activity, irrespective of ideas and ideals, said Pak Dok Man, chairman of the committee, who live in exile in Japan after the May 16, 1961 "military coup". He made this statement at a news conference held at the Shigaku Hall in Tokyo. Also attending there were the members of its standing committee and two Japanese, lawyer Morikawa Kinju and commentator Fujishima Udai.

At the news conference, he made public a declaration on the formation of the committee, an open letter addressed to the Central Committee of the RPR which exists in Seoul, an appeal to the south Korean compatriots and a position paper.

The two Japanese expressed their active support for the newly-formed committee in their statements at the press conference.

Position Paper (Gist)

It is today the urgent demand of the "ROK" people to bring about a unified and independent country and establish a free new society and system with no exploitation and discrimination.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification upholds the *Juche* idea as its guiding idea. This Party was formed to carry out its historical mission to get rid of irrationality and antagonisms from the "ROK" society and realize the dignity of people, social progress and the reunification of the country.

It was established in the course of fierce struggles against the "ROK-Japan talks" and the "ROK-Japan Treaty." Today, it has grown into a dignified existence that no one dares to overlook, as a result of its achievements through its severe struggle.

Since the first day of its formation the Party has played the role of the most thorough defender of the interests of the nation in the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle. It has spoken for the interests of the working people in the sacred anti-fascist struggle for democratization.

The Party is working underground today, because it opposes the aggressors and defends the interests of the nation. Because it condemned traitors to the country and upheld patriotism, it had to receive the baptism of prisons and shed blood on the scaffold. It predicted the downfall of the oppressive fascist intelligence rule of the "revitalized system" and advocated the democratization of the "ROK" society, so it was forced to go underground.

The Party also opposed the antagonistic society in which "the rich get richer and the poor poorer" and demanded guarantee of the right to life of the working people as their devoted servant, so its members were put behind bars.

It fought for the reunification of the country so it were stigmatized as "spies" working for the north.

The Party is proud of its role as heimsmen in the era of *Juche*, so it is accused of being an "anti-state" party and as it stands for *Juche*-motivated dignity of man, it is branded as the "insurrectionists."

For the democratic development of the "ROK" society and the independent peaceful reunification of the country, free activities of a political party for social progress and not of the dictator of a conservative political party, should be guaranteed.

Today, members of this committee share the same patriotic feelings, though they live in an alien land and their personal histories and affiliations are different.

We believe that to defend the Party and support and encourage its activities is the shortest way to the cause of patriotism and that it is in this way that we can take part in the brilliant struggle for the democratic progress of the society, social development and reunification of the nation. We are firmly convinced that these aims of ours will be supported by the compatriots here and abroad and by the conscientious world public, and make public the following resolution:

1. We actively support and encourage the Revolutionary Party for Reunification whose guiding idea is the *Juche* idea, the main contemporary thought.

2. We will widely inform the compatriots here and abroad of its activities for the democratization of the society and reunification of the country.

3. We will systematically make our efforts to inform the world of the viewpoints and positions of the Party and the correctness of its activities and strive to win support for it.

4. We oppose all the suppressive measures against the members of the Party and actively defend them and wage movements for the immediate release of the detained members.

5. We also resolutely oppose the ban on its activities and fight for its legalization.

6. We will start a fund-collection drive among the broad-based compatriots. We will take measures for support, both material and moral, to the Party and start the work to extend relief to the families of the Party members.

7. We will expose the betrayal of the country and the nation by the Pak Jung Hi puppets and their anti-national nature as strangulators of democracy and advocates of the permanent split of the nation.

Appeal to Koreans at Home And Abroad (Gist)

Today we have established the "Committee of 'ROK' Residents in Japan for Support to the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" with a burning desire to achieve the democratization of the "ROK" society and realize the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The RPR resolved to stand in the van of the struggle to free the people from their miserable state in south Korea where democracy is completely denied and the people's living is extremely hard, and to reunify the divided country. As a matter of fact, it has performed great feats for the nation and compatriots through its arduous struggle to carry out its sacred mission with credit.

The RPR which was born in the flames of the massive resistance movement to reject any outside forces and frustrate any attempts at betrayal, stood in the early days of its existence in the forefront of the struggle for independent development and democratization of the society and made efforts to lead the democratic movements to victory, tiding over difficulties under rampant fascism in south Korea.

The RPR has always actively struggled, resorting to various tactics and strategies and with an unbending fighting spirit in order to stop interference by the U.S., force the U.S. to withdraw its troops from south Korea, oppose the Japanese militarists' reinvasion and south Korea's policy of dependence on Japan, realize democracy, improve people's living, destroy the "revitalized system," establish a democratic coalition government and promote the peaceful reunification of the country.

The patriotic blood has been shed by members of the RPR in its over 10-year movement for people's democratic rights and for reunification and independence. Its history which is adorned with brilliant feats and successes clearly shows the great contribution it has made to the development of the nation's history.

This is why the Pak Jung Hi fascist regime leaves no stone unturned to suppress the RPR, hating it as a thorn in the flesh.

The devoted struggle of the RPR has made it possible for us to feel confident that it is the only political party for the people that we can depend on. Only when the "ROK" people struggle shoulder to shoulder with the RPR, can they repulse heinous interference by any outside forces and flunkeyism and betrayal by the Pak Jung Hi clique and achieve democracy in the south Korean society, and thus accelerate Korea's reunification.

Dear compatriots in our home country,

Today the situation in the "ROK" is changing in favour of the people struggling for the democratization of the society and the reunification of the homeland.

The present situation demands the people more actively support and encourage the RPR and wage anti-"revitalized system" struggle on a nation-wide scale with the RPR as their leading force.

Today we have formed the "Committee of 'ROK' Residents in Japan for Support to the RPR" in response to the call of history.

We firmly believe that broad sections of our compatriots at home will give active support to this committee, and appeal to them as follows.

1. Let us give active support and encouragement to the RPR through a vigorous movement of all the Korean compatriots inclusive of those at home.

2. Let us wage a massive movement to give active support, both material and moral, to the RPR and its activities.

3. Let us actively struggle to win an unconditional release of the detained members of the RPR and legalize it.

Let us pool our strength under the banner of the RPR to unfold an anti-fascist and democratic struggles, successfully bring earlier the glorious day of national reunification and lead the anti-fascist and democratic struggles to victory by actively supporting and encouraging the RPR and rallying around it. To this end, we must dedicate ourselves to the democratic development of the "ROK" society and its lasting prosperity.

Long live victory of anti-fascist and democratic struggle!

Long live the reunification of the country!

Salute to Cambodian People for Liberation of Phnom Penh

Papers in Pyongyang carry editorials hailing the liberation of Phnom Penh by the heroic Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces.

In its editorial headlined "Warm Congratulations to the Heroic Cambodian People on Their Great Victory," Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) says, April 20 : Our people are greatly elated by the happy news of the liberation of Phnom Penh.

It goes on:

The Korean people who have regarded the U.S. imperialists' aggression against Cambodia as one against themselves and done everything in their power to support the Cambodian people in their just cause, standing firm on their side, are sincerely rejoiced as over their own over the shining victory won by the fraternal Cambodian people and their armed forces in the cause of liberating Phnom Penh and the whole country and extend warmest congratulations to them.

Pointing to the fact that the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces defeated the traitorous Lon Nol clique, the stooge of U.S. imperialism and liberated Phnom Penh, the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"This is a great victory won by the patriotic Cambodian people in their five-year-long heroic struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and it is another shameful defeat sustained by the U.S. imperialists in Asia".

The liberation of Phnom Penh is a great victory of the Cambodian people who have valiantly fought in firm unity, displaying an indomitable self-sacrificing spirit and devotion and surmounting all hardships and difficulties, to repulse the imperialist aggressors and defend the freedom and independence of the country and national sovereignty and dignity.

This is a common victory of the peace-loving peoples of Asia and the world who have resolutely denounced the U.S. imperialist aggression against Cambodia and actively supported and encouraged the Cambodian people's just cause. And it is a fatal blow to the U.S. imperialists who are running wild in their aggressive and interventionist machinations against the Cambodian and other Asian peoples.

The glorious victory of the Cambodian people over U.S. imperialism and its stooges is an important contribution to the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the oppressed nations and a historic event exerting a great influence on the development of the Southeast Asian situation as a whole.

Noting that the Cambodian people have gallantly fought with arms in their hands, the editorial continues:

The historic victory of the Cambodian people is a great victory of the anti-U.S. national-salvation line of the National United Front of Kampuchea and a shining victory of the heroism and patriotism displayed by the Cambodian people.

The great victory of the heroic Cambodian people clearly proves the historical truth that if a country, even if small, believes in its people's strength, unites them and valiantly fights, fearing no sacrifice, it can defeat any aggressive forces and attain freedom and independence.

The day has gone never to return when the imperialists ruled and lorded it over the continents and oceans and threatened and blackmailed the peoples of other countries with their guns and warships, the editorial notes, and goes on:

Ours is a new era of history when thousands of millions of oppressed peoples who had been subjected to the imperialist exploitation and oppression in the past have appeared as the masters of the world; it is a great era of independence when all the people of the world are hewing their destinies by themselves, opposing all forms of domination and oppression.

With no direct armed aggression or war by proxy through their puppets can the U.S. imperialists save themselves from doom or block the powerful trend of history leading the people along the road of liberation and independence. The U.S. imperialists and other imperialist reactionary forces and the puppets fawning upon them are bound to meet final ruin.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists, far from drawing a lesson from their shameful defeat in Cambodia and Asia, are intensifying the aggressive and war machinations against the Asian people, the editorial says: They are making last-ditch efforts to prop up their crumbling colonial ruling system in this region.

This demands that the Asian people expand the anti-imperialist front in this region under the banner of the anti-imperialist struggle and further strengthen the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' aggressive machinations.

The U.S. imperialists must know that their death-bed struggle will only precipitate their ruin in Asia.

The Korean people are convinced that the fraternal Cambodian people will achieve new and great victory and success in the cause of winning the final victory in the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle and building a peaceful, independent, sovereign, prosperous and people's Cambodia, the editorial stresses in conclusion.

(KCNA)

Third World New Emerging Force of Our Time

Rodong Sinmun on 20th Anniv. of Bandung Conf.

Rodong Sinmun on April 18 carries an editorial headlined "The Third World People, New Emerging Force of Our Time, Advance Triumphantly" dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the Afro-Asian Conference (Bandung Conference).

The editorial quotes the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"The Bandung Conference held in April 1955 was a historic conference which demonstrated the common aspiration of the Asian and African peoples to oppose imperialism, colonialism and racism, defend world peace and strengthen mutual friendship and cooperation and their united strength and which dealt heavy blows at imperialism."

The editorial goes on:

The Government of our Republic has taken it as the firm principle of its foreign policy to oppose all forms of colonialism and national oppression and to support and encourage the liberation struggle of all the oppressed peoples and has consistently supported the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the activities of the non-aligned countries.

The spirit of the Bandung Conference—to struggle against the imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement and for the country's independent development— is still alive and winning victories.

Saying that the present era is characterized as an era of independence, the editorial emphasizes:

The era of independence is an era of great change when the imperialist force, the old force, is destined to fall like the setting sun and the new emerging force of Asia, Africa and Latin America is appearing as the master of the world through the gallant struggle of the exploited and oppressed peoples, who had groaned under the imperialist and colonialist oppression, for freedom, liberation, national independence and the independent development of their countries.

The third world, the new emerging force which came into being through the persistent struggle against imperialism and colonialism, is a great revolutionary force of our era, the era of independence.

The editorial points to the anti-imperialist, revolutionary struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who are cutting the last life-line of imperialism.

The editorial continues:

The anti-imperialist, revolutionary struggle of the third world people, the struggle for independent development, is rapidly increasing the revolutionary forces of the world and turning the balance of forces between the revolution and counter-revolution decisively in favour of the side of revolution; it is playing a great role in promoting the onward movement in the era of independence and the cause of the world revolution and human emancipation.

Today the energetic activities of the non-aligned countries constitute a powerful movement of the times for achieving complete equality in the international relations and taking the road of independence; it has a great influence upon the struggle against all manner of aggression and interference, subjugation and inequality and for peace and a fair solution of international problems.

The result of the Fourth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Algeria and the meeting of the Steering Committee of the Non-Aligned Countries held some time ago strikingly showed the correctness and great influence of this movement.

By the struggle of the third world people against imperialism and for independence, the U.S.-led imperialist aggressor forces are being dealt heavy blows and their decline and fall are being further accelerated.

Pointing out that aggression and plunder are the true nature of imperialism and this nature will never change, the editorial exposes the criminal acts of the U.S.-led imperialists who are employing every cunning and vicious aggressive maneouvre to restore the lost old positions in the three continents.

Firm unity and cooperation will markedly increase the might of the third world countries and promote the realization of their common cause.

Moreover, today the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism are trying to subjugate the third world countries again by destroying them one by one. Under this situation, it is imperative for the third world people to frustrate the destroy-one-by-one strategy of imperialism with the strategy of unity.

The third world will smash the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression, interference and destruction, march from victory to victory as a new-emerging force, accomplish the cause of national liberation and achieve independent development and social progress and prosperity, thereby discharging the sacred duty it assumed before history and revolution.

The Korean people and the third world people are closely linked for the commonness of their position yesterday and for the commonness of the fighting goal and aspiration today.

Our people will actively support the just struggle of the third world people and always march forward shoulder to shoulder with them.

Our people, holding high the banner of the anti-imperialist revolution, will unite with the peoples of the socialist countries, unite with the third world people and unite with the peoples of all countries fighting against imperialism to carry the anti-imperialist, revolutionary cause to completion.

(KCNA)

U.S. War Plane Threatens DPRK Ship in High Seas

The U.S. imperialist aggressor forces which are getting more hysteric in all forms of armed provocations these days in the West and East Seas and on the ground, committed a malicious armed provocation against our ship "Mangyongbong" on her normal voyage to Japan in the high seas 41 degrees 32 minutes north latitude and 134 degrees 42 minutes east longitude with the mobilization of a military plane from 9:40 to 10:05 on April 21.

The military plane of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces threatened the ship "Mangyongbong" in various ways circling over her at the lowest possible altitude four times for the purpose of obstructing her normal navigation.

This vicious provocation committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces again on April 21 in the wake of the recent brigandish provocations perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against our ships including fishing boats on the sea graphically shows what reckless and grave stage their provocative intrigues have reached.

The Korean people and the Korean People's Army will never look on with folded arms at their high-handed provocative acts which are becoming more undisguised as the days go by. The enemy will never be able to evade responsibility for the grave consequences arising from this.

(KCNA)

Revolutionary Party for Reunification Flays Pak Gang for Killing Patriots

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification issued a statement on Apr. 9 condemning the Pak Jung Hi gang of murderers, in connection with their accursed atrocities in murdering in cold blood that day eight patriotic personages, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" (an underground south Korean radio) monitored in Tokyo.

The statement said:

The Pak Jung Hi fascist murderers imposed false charges on the guiltless patriots whose hearts were aflame with patriotism and murdered them in group and in a lightning way less than 24 hours after they confirmed the death sentences. This is a most cruel and brutal atrocity unprecedented in history and human butchery which can be committed only by the Pak Jung Hi murderers, the devils, the rare military fascist hangmen.

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification regards this brutal murder by traitor Pak Jung Hi as a proclamation of an allout, wholesale war of murder against all the revolutionaries and patriots and the people of all strata in this land who are fighting for genuine democracy and civil rights and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and sternly condemns traitor Pak Jung Hi, the murderer, with towering national indignation and hatred in the name of the patriotic people of various sections, together with the bereaved families of those fallen patriots.

As to these eight personages murdered in cold blood by Pak Jung Hi, boss of the murderers, they were ardent patriots who on no ground could be tried, let alone being sentenced to death. They gave themselves body and soul to the struggle for the genuine democratization of south Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The statement stated that the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang's hideous massacre of the 8 patriots was an outcome of the fear and consciousness of crisis of the dictators of "revitalized" fascism writhing in their last moments and their death-bed tremor.

S. Korea Post-Indochina U.S. Stronghold

With their debacle in Indochina, the U.S. imperialists are trying hard to maintain south Korea as a stronghold for Asian aggression with an active help of the Japanese reactionary forces, as clearly evidenced in Ford's "state of the world address" and Japanese Foreign Minister Miyazawa's trip to Washington.

Against the background of the Indochina disaster and progressive withdrawal of American combat troops from other parts of Asia, a series of ominous developments are taking place in south Korea; prominent are an increase of the U.S. military strength by 4,000 men, the merger of the "UN Command," the "Headquarters of the U.S. Forces in Korea" and the U.S. 8th Army Command, start of the construction of a Kadena-class AFB, boosted military aid, deployment of nuclear arms along the 38th Parallel and scramble of U.S. fighter-bombers for an air-sea attack on a fishing fleet of the DPRK.

Direct U.S. Military Intervention

These are a sign of adjusted U.S. strategy to intervene directly in a war, in parallel with the Nixon doctrine.

The Nixon doctrine calls for letting Asians fight Asians by supporting the puppet regimes and a growing role of the Japanese militarists and envisions reduction of American ground troops. In an area of special military, political and economic significance, American troops are readied for any prompt direct action.

Although south Korea has been considered an "important area," the American military presence has been decreased from 60,000 men to 38,000 men since 1970, with an overt Koreanization of the conflict.

Since the 1973 ceasefire in Vietnam, American troops have been kept again on standby in south Korea; this move has become more discernible in face of the bankruptcy of the U.S. Indochina policy.

Mideast oil-producing countries, too, are regarded as important areas. But in Asia south Korea alone is designated as an important area. The value of south Korea in American policy is clear from the fact that south Korea was the first country Ford visited since his election to presidency.

In his Apr. 10 "state of the world address" Ford declared that of fundamental importance was the mutual security relations with south Korea, showing the resolve never to give up south Korea at all costs. In view of the Indochinese developments, some American ruling circles are strongly opining that of the Asian countries only south Korea be included in the list of important countries and areas that America must abide by its commitments with to the end.

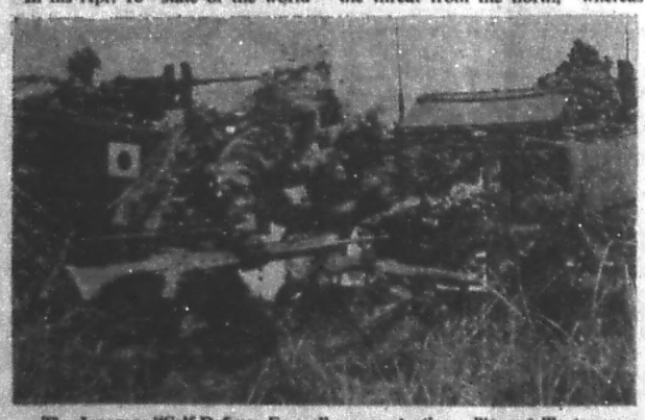
In his defense report published last Feb. Schlesinger described south Korea as a stronghold in Northeast Asia and the West Pacific region.

Well aware of such intent of the Americans, President Kim Il Sung as early as June, 1973 pointed out:

"The United States schemes to take hold on south Korea for ever as a major stronghold for saving its colonial ruling system which is going into total bankruptcy and ruin in Asia."

The Schlesinger report is a virtual substantiation of this definition. The report indicates a drastic change in the position of south Korea in an overall Asian aggression. Till then, the American presence has been justified as "defense of south Korea from the threat from the north," whereas south Korea today is important as a stronghold for rebuilding the bankrupt Asian aggressive strategy.

Most likely, the U.S. imperialists will intensify the war preparations and aggravate tension in Korea and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique will tighten fascist crackdown upon the democratic forces. Their "two-Korea" policy will become more pronounced.



The Japanese "Self-Defence-Forces" are conducting military drills to prepare for attending another possible war in Korea.

Increased Japan Role

Essential to the intensive American war effort in south Korea is a positive role of the Japanese militarist forces. In the above-mentioned address Ford said that the "U.S.-Japan Security Pact" is a cornerstone in the security of the Asian-Pacific region.

Japanese Foreign Minister Miyazawa, while in Washington, told the press that Japan reaffirmed the "south Korea clause" in the 1969 "Sato-Nixon joint communique" to the effect that south Korea is essential to the safety of Japan. This bespeaks that with the tripartite military alliance among the U.S., Japan and south Korea, the U.S. imperialists keep south Korea under their colonial rule and continue with the Asian aggression in cooperation with the Japanese.

An increased Japanese involvement is expected in the criminal moves in aiding the Americans and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The "working-level meeting on bilateral economic cooperation" held in Seoul on Apr. 8 produced agreement on a 23.4 billion yen worth of loan to south Korea, a full-scale resumption of aid, suspended long since the Kim Dae Jung kidnap case. Reportedly, Tokyo and Seoul reached basic agreement on the former's offer of a 500 million-dollar loan to the latter for five years. Private cooperation now is estimated at 2.7 billion dollars.

In Apr. 1-2 talks in Tokyo on his way from Washington, puppet foreign minister Kim Dong Jo discussed with the Japanese counterpart the Asian situation, the developments in south Korea, aid to south Korea, the agreement on the continental shelf and the question of the UN debate of Korea and the military cooperation between south Korea and Japan.

A major topic in the Jan. "south Korea-Japan cooperation committee" was a possibility of Japanese munition industry's aid to south Korea. The standards for weapons and equipment of the puppet armed forces are entirely Japanese, as recently revealed in the Japanese Diet.

Thus, the U.S.-Japan-south Korea operation coordinating system has been completed behind the smoke-screen.

Never-Ending Fascism

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique are now plunged into unrest by the daily mounting anti-fascist, democratization struggle of south Korean people in all walks of life, and particularly by Lon Nol's flight from Phnom Penh and the catastrophic crisis of the Nguyen Van Thieu clique, puppets of the U.S. imperialists.

In a desperate attempt to avoid their imminent doomsday, they are scheming to place the whole of south Korea under a "terror-ridden state of war" so as to strangulate all democratic opposition forces, while repeatedly emphasizing the so-called "threat from the north" and clamouring about "national consensus."

Thus, the suppression of the people by the puppet clique is further intensified to hold in check the democratization drive of students and other people. They faked up the "offense of slandering the state" by amending the "criminal law," Mar. 20; proclaimed the "presidential emergency decree No. 7" and closed universities at bayonet-point, Apr. 8; suddenly executed eight men allegedly involved in the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party," Apr. 9; and rearrested the once-released 12 dissident figures including Li Chol, a leader of the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy."

These repressive measures taken by the Pak clique prove that they are terribly alarmed over the undaunted anti-Pak struggle at home and the unexpected appalling situation in Indochina.

Sensing their miserable fate from the Phnom Penh and Saigon puppets, the Seoul puppets are trying to seek a way out in a more savage oppression of political opponents.

For this purpose, allegation has been drummed up: "the fall of the puppets in Cambodia and South Vietnam is compared to southward invasion by the north."

Those who neither recognize the "threat from the north" nor follow the "national consensus" are branded as "pro-communist elements" and their movement is labelled as the "act of benefiting the enemy." They are punished as such.

During his recent inspection tour of various parts of south Korea, Pak Jung Hi said: "the situation in South Vietnam and Cambodia is not other's problem," "the present situation in the peninsula is placed in a state of war," and "the nation should unite with the spirit of anti-communism." (These outbursts were made at the graduation ceremonies in the air force and navy academies, Mar. 29 and Apr. 10.)

Under the direction of Pak Jung Hi, the ruling "Democratic-Republican Party" and the "Yushin Chongu-hoe" (the society for the revitalization) on Apr. 8 called for a thorough strengthening of the domestic establishments. On Apr. 10, Pak Jun Gyu, chairman of the political committee of the ruling party, declared that the party is ready to submit some bills to the "national assembly".

Among them are a "bill for preventing the acts of harming national security" and a "bill on social security."

The former is aimed to repress demonstrations for "constitutional amendment" and also to reinforce the existing "anti-communist law" and "national security law."

The latter is designed to prevent the "subversive activities" of unreconstructed political offenders — they are obliged to inform in advance the authorities of their new addresses —and] control the freedom of their activities.

The puppet clique try to railroad the bills through the "legislature." The two bills are intended to completely strangulate the anti-Pak movement. Those who had been imprisoned, involved in the "case of the Youth-Student Federation," again joined in the democratization struggle right after their parole, issuing the "declaration of conscience." They exposed they had been forced to make a false confession by torture. This evoked the denunciation of the fascist clique by the world public.

Therefore, the Pak clique attempt to stifle them as well as those demanding "constitutional revision" by formulating the new fascist laws.

By faking up the "offense of slandering the state," the puppet clique try to prevent the anti-fascist, democratization drive from spreading abroad and world public opinion from becoming critical of Pak Jung Hi. The new legislative measures are, in a word, aimed at completely stamping out the anti-Pak drive in south Korea.

Those who are not silenced by these repressive measures, will be executed as "communists" like the alleged members of the "PRP."

Today, it is feared that dissident poet Kim Ji Ha, resident Korean scientist Kim Chol U and compatriot Ko Byong Taek who had been living in Japan may be sent to the gallows. They are victims of the Pak's terror rule.

The Pak clique which have maintained their power and dirty lives at bayonet-point are the most vicious fascist hangmen without parallel.

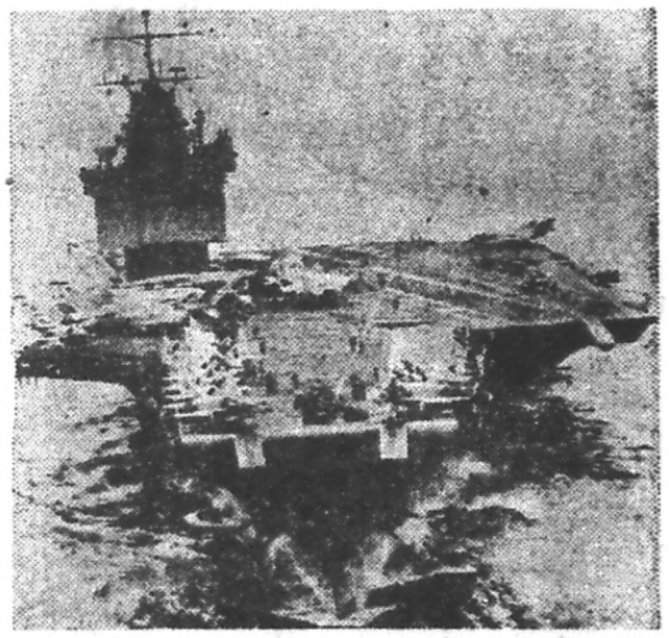


Photo shows the U.S. nuclear-armed aircraft carrier "Midway" shuttling between Pusan, south Korea, and Yokosuka, Japan, for standby readiness to take action for aggression.

"Tomorrow, Me, Too": Pak

Pak Jung Hi, ringleader of the puppet clique in Seoul, is shivering to his limbs with panic at the sight of the cataclysmal developments in Asia, the collapse of the Lon Nol and Thieu regimes and the death of Chiang Kai-shek.

During his inspection of the South Chungchong provincial government, Pak Jung Hi said on Apr. 2 that the course of events in Indochina should not be overlooked as a "fire on the other side of the river," warning that the security of the Korean Peninsula "will seriously be affected."

"In case the Indochinese situation spreads repercussions to Korea and envelops it in a war provoked from the north, taking us by surprise, we cannot blame anybody else for lack of preparations," he declared, "and we must be prepared to beat communism, our common enemy, or to die."

The following day in Chonju city, the traitor bitterly attacked the democratic forces, clamoring, "However great the national power may be, there is no use if it is left divided." The anti-fascist democratic moves, he said, are "reckless acts serving to split the national strength," and he branded the bid for constitutional amendment as "harmful to building up the state power."

The south Korean daily, Tonga Ilbo in its Apr. 4 issue said:

"It is necessary to develop democracy. The cause of the fall of the Lon Nol regime in Khmer is not in its weaker military power than the Khmer Rouge's. Because of its suppression of human rights and unparalleled corruption and irregularities, the Lon Nol regime has lost public trust and confidence and fatally demoralized the armed forces, which in turn lost the war practically by default, with all their overwhelming fire power."

This was a warning to the puppet regime which pursued the policy of strengthening the "yushin" (revitalization) system under the pretext of "the threat from the north."

Addressing the graduating students at the naval academy on Apr. 10, the traitor challenged the democratic forces again, by stating, "Should a handful of people, blinded by the political ambition, knowingly ignore the will of the people, hamper the unity of public opinion and damage national consensus, they could not evade responsibility for misleading the north Korean communists to exploit the current Indochinese situation in order to risk war again in the Korean Peninsula, whatever their true intention be."

The crisis of the "yushin" system is being worsened under the impact from the Indochinese developments. The abandonment of the puppets in Indochina has been watched with terror by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

In a speech in North Cholla Province, Pak Jung Hi said on Apr. 2, "In a second round of war, we will never envision our retreat to Pusan and recapture of the lost territory as in the last Korean War."

As the doomsday approaches, he is desperately clinging to the sleeves of the Americans and Japanese, while repressing the democratic forces. However, his fear is increasing.

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